

SCINCIDÆ, § D. (*Siaphosinæ*), Gray, Cat. Rep. B. M. 88, add. after *Soridia*.

ANNIELLA, n. g.

Limbs none; nasal shield large, bent at the edge so as to form part of the labial margin of the head; head shield and other characters like *Soridia*.

This is the only genus of the tribe yet found out of Australia. It has all the form and characters of *Soridia*, except the absence of the small rudimentary legs on the side of the vent, and that the nasal shields are larger and are bent up beneath, so that they form part of the outer side of the head (while in *Soridia* they end just at the edge), and the upper labial shield under the nasal is very small, linear, scarcely observable; it also has a pair of chin shields below the lower rostral shield, while *Soridia* has only a single large one.

Anniella pulchra, n. s.

Silvery (in spirits); upper part with very narrow brown zigzag lines placed on the margin of the series of scales, the line down the centre of the back and two or three on the upper part of the sides being thicker and nearly half the width of the scales.

Hab. California, J. O. Goodridge, Esq., Surgeon R.N.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Revue et Magasin de Zoologie. Par M. F. E. GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE.
Nos. 2 & 3, Fevrier et Mars 1852. Paris, 8vo.

IN our last Number we gave an abstract of the contents of the first number of the present volume of this work. We now propose to do the same by the second and third. The second number contains original papers—

I. On the mode of nidification of a small Bird of the Island of Mauritius called the "Astrild" (*Loxia astrild*, Linn., *Senegalus striatus*, Briss.), by M. F. de Lafresnaye (pp. 49, 50).

The nest of this bird, represented on the plate accompanying the number (plate 2 of the vol.), is of an ovoid form, and consists of two united nests. The author considers that the form and construction of this nest, which resembles those of the weaver-birds (*Plocei*), confirms the opinion of M. Cabanis that the birds of the genera *Senegalus*, *Ploceus*, and *Vidua* should be separated from the *Fringillidæ* to form a new family under the name of *Ploceidæ*.

II. Studies on the *Anodontæ* of the Aube, by M. Henri Drouet. First article (pp. 51–65).

This article commences with a short historical notice of the genus *Anodonta*. The author states that the genus, which has long been

supposed to include only two French species, really contains twenty perfectly distinct forms, of which about twelve inhabit the department of the Aube.

He divides the genus into two groups—of one of which *A. cygnea* is the type, of the other *A. anatina*. He states that in every piece of water in which species of this genus exist, members of both these groups will be found; that is to say, “That the discovery of one species in any piece of fresh water is the certain sign of the coexistence of a second.”

The present notice is devoted to the consideration of the species allied to *A. cygnea*; of these the department of the Aube possesses four, namely—

1. *A. cygnea* (*Mytilus cygneus*, Linn.).
2. *A. ventricosa*, Pfeiff.
3. *A. Cellensis* (*Mytilus Zellensis*, Schröt.).
4. *A. oblonga*, Millet.

The species are described at considerable length, with Latin characters, which however we do not insert here, as the author promises to furnish a table of all the species at the close of his work.

The synonymy is given in detail and accompanied by copious remarks.

III. Catalogue of the *Carabidæ* collected by M. Bocandé in Portuguese Guinea, with descriptions of the new species, by M. de Laferrière-Senectère (pp. 65–75).

This is the concluding paper of a series which has been published in the ‘Revue et Magasin de Zoologie’ during the last two years. It contains descriptions of nine new species, with remarks upon four others which have already been described; the new species are as follows:—*Epomis Bocandei*, *E. Latreillei*, *Tomochilus Westermanni*, *Æacus stygius*, *Hoplolenus insignis*, *Prionognathus fossor*, *Oodes tenebrioides*, *sulcatus* and *ellipticus*. The descriptions are too long for extraction, and the author gives no short characters.

IV. Notice on a new species of Ant, discovered by M. Auguste Sallé in St. Domingo, making its nest on bushes in the marshy plains, by M. Guérin-Méneville (pp. 75–79).

This ant was found by M. Sallé inhabiting a marsh called the *Cienega del Timbladero*, from its trembling soil, and forming a portion of an immense valley bordering the river Nisao, in St. Domingo. This valley is inhabited by wild cattle, and has hitherto remained almost unknown; it was formerly a refuge for negroes escaping from slavery. This *Cienega del Timbladero* is a large plain, covered with tall reeds and with bushes here and there. During the rainy season it forms an immense lake. In crossing it M. Sallé’s attention was attracted by some nests which he observed attached to the summits of the branches of some of the bushes, and which, as his negro guide informed him, were constructed by ants. Examination confirmed this statement; on touching one of them it was immediately covered

with ants, which appeared furious at being disturbed: they stung very severely.

The ant belongs to the genus *Myrmica* of Latreille, and bears a great resemblance to the common European *Myrmica rubra*. M. Guérin-Ménéville describes it under the name of

Myrmica Sallei. *M. fulva*, rugosula, thorace postice bispinoso, nodo primo infra mutico; femoribus cruribusque apice valde inflatis; antennis abdomineque fulvis.

The length of the males and neuters is 5 mill., of the females 7 mill. The males differ considerably in appearance from the other sexes.

The nest is very remarkable from being composed entirely of a brown, papyraceous substance similar to that of which the European wasps make their nests. This paper is formed of the fibres of rushes.

A nearly allied but distinct species of *Myrmica* was also found in this nest by M. Sallé, and is indicated by M. Guérin under the name of *M. cariniceps*.

Plate 3 of this volume of the 'Revue' contains figures of the different sexes of *Myrmica Sallei*, and also of its nest. This plate is contained in the third number.

The remainder of the number is occupied by reports of the meetings of the "Académie des Sciences" of 26th January, and 2nd, 9th, 16th, and 23rd February, and some notices of new works.

The third number contains—

I. Observations on the propositions submitted by M. Dareste to the Academy of Sciences, regarding the Convolutions of the Brain, by M. P. Gratiolet (pp. 97-113).

In this memoir the author supports the views formerly advanced by himself in a paper laid before the Academy of Sciences, to which those of M. Dareste are directly opposed. M. Gratiolet considered, from the study of the convolutions of the brain in the Apes, that the number and distinctness of these convolutions are greatest in those animals of each group which display the greatest amount of intelligence. M. Dareste, on the other hand, considers that those animals in which the brain has the greatest volume are the most intelligent, and that the degree to which the convolutions are developed is in relation with the size and not with the intelligence of the animal. He also states that the brain is proportionately larger in small animals than in large; consequently, says M. Gratiolet, according to M. Dareste, the "intelligence of animals is in an inverse ratio to their size."

In opposition to these views and in support of his own, M. Gratiolet institutes a comparison between the cerebral organs of various animals. He shows that in many cases the brains of small animals have a greater number of convolutions than those of others of much larger size. Thus he compares the brain of the ocelot with that of the jaguar, and that of the Bornean bear (*Ursus eurypilus*) with that of the great white bear. The brains of these animals, that of the Guinea pig and that of the Echidna, are represented on the four plates which accompany the memoir (pl. 4-7);

II. Researches into the Utility of Reptiles, either as articles of food, as furnishing products for use in domestic œconomy, or, lastly, as animals of mere curiosity, by M. Al. Guichemot (pp. 113–122).

The object of this memoir is sufficiently explained by its title. The author adopts the classification of M. Is. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, in which useful animals are divided into five classes, namely *auxiliary*, *alimentary*, *industrial*, *accessory* or *ornamental*, and *medicinal animals*. The three first classes are treated of in the present number, but the memoir contains nothing of sufficient importance to render it advisable to present our readers with an abstract of its contents.

III. Abstract of a first series of researches upon the insects injurious to the rape crops, by M. Ad. Focillon (pp. 123–128).

The principal facts contained in this paper have already been published in this Journal (Ann. n. s. ix. p. 356).

IV. Descriptions of new species of Lepidoptera belonging to the Entomological collections of the Museum of Paris, by M. H. Lucas. First decade (pp. 128–141).

This memoir contains descriptions of ten new species of the genus *Papilio*, and is the first of a series of similar papers intended to form a sort of *prodromus* to the Catalogue of Lepidopterous insects contained in the Museum of the "Jardin des Plantes." The descriptions being very long and unaccompanied by diagnoses, we are unable to give more than the names of the species, with the localities from which they are derived, and abstracts of the remarks appended to each by M. Lucas.

1. *Papilio Godartianus*. Allied to *P. Polydorus*, Linn., but smaller. Upper wings destitute of longitudinal white streaks; lower wings without red marginal lunules, and not presenting a spatulated tail. Inhabits the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

2. *Papilio Celadon*. Allied to *P. Sinon*, Fab., with which it was confounded by Cramer. The tail of the posterior wings is shorter than in *P. Sinon*, and entirely black, and the sixth green band, which is macular, does not touch the posterior margin of the superior wings. From North America.

3. *Papilio Arcesilaus*. Allied to *P. Ajax*. Inhabits North America.

4. *Papilio Cacicus*. Allied to *P. Grayi* and *Cleotas*. From Columbia.

5. *Papilio Sadalus*. Allied to *P. Machaon* and *Asterias*. The ochreous common band of the wings is much broader than in *P. Asterias*; the tail of the posterior wings is black, linear, and shorter than in *P. Machaon*. Inhabits the environs of Quito.

6. *Papilio Eurydorus*. Allied to *P. Proneus* and *Phryneus*. The yellowish white band of the posterior wings is much narrower, and the tail, which is black and spatulate, less elongated than in those species. Inhabits Brazil.

7. *Papilio Phryneus*. Intermediate between *P. Proneus* and *Agavus*. Inhabits Cayenne.

8. *Papilio Zelicaon*. Resembles *P. Machaon*. Distinguished by having the black margins of the wings much broader and of a deeper black; by the lunules of the posterior wings which are not all preceded by spots of blue points; and by the yellow spot in the anal angle of these, which has in its centre a deep black lunule. It inhabits California.

9. *Papilio Rutulus*. Very near *P. Turnus*. The black margins and bands of the wings similar to those of that species, but broader and deeper in tint; the posterior wings with five marginal lunules instead of six. From California.

10. *Papilio Eurymedon*. Allied to the preceding species. The ground colour is white instead of ochreous, as in *P. Rutulus*, and the tail of the hinder wings is broader. It also inhabits California.

The remainder of this number is occupied by reports of the proceedings of the Academy of Sciences for the sittings of the 1st, 10th, 15th and 22nd March; an analysis of the proceedings of the Zoological Society of London; and a note from M. Z. Gerbe containing descriptions of two new species of *Arvicola* (p. 159).

1. *Arvicola leucura*. A. corpore supra cinereo-flavescente, subtus albo; hypochondriis subflavis; pedibus canescentibus; mystacibus crassis, capite longiusculis; auriculis magnis, capite villosis, vellere longioribus; cauda subpilosa utrinque albida. "Basses-Alpes."

2. *Arvicola Selysii*. A. supra fusco-ferruginea, subtus cinerea pallide fulva; hypochondriis rufescentibus; pedibus cinereis; auriculis vellere prominulis, atris, pilosis; mystacibus exilibus; capite brevioribus; cauda superne fusca, interne flavescente, penicillo sordide albo apice instructo. "Basses-Alpes."

M. Guérin also announces that M. Poey, director of the Museum of Natural History of Cuba, is about to publish a work on the natural history of that island, under the title of "Mémoires sur l'Histoire naturelle de l'île de Cuba."

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

January 28, 1851.—R. H. Solly, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW GENERA AND SOME NEW SPECIES OF SCUTELLIDÆ AND ECHINOLAMPIDÆ IN THE COLLECTION OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM. BY JOHN EDWARD GRAY, Esq., F.R.S., P.B.S. ETC.

The collection of the British Museum is extremely rich in species of recent *Echinoids*, and fortunate in possessing long series of different ages of several of the species.

Having been recently occupied in arranging and forming a catalogue of these animals, I transmitted to the 'Annals of Natural History' for February a description of several genera and species of *Spatangidæ*.

MM. Agassiz and Desor having recently published, in the Mono-